MDU Solar Energy Project Case Study

A Partnership between Ellsworth AFB and MDU Resources Group, Inc.



MARINE NEW YORK OF THE PARTY OF



- Based in Bismarck, North Dakota
- Celebrated our 85th year in 2009
- NYSE MDU for over 60 years
- Over \$4B market cap
- Fortune 500 Company
- Member of the S&P MidCap 400 Index
- Over 8,000 employees in 44 states





- Business Lines:
 - Energy
 - Utility Resources

To The Real Property of

Construction Materials





- Construction Materials
- Energy
 - Oil and Gas Production
- Utility Resources
 - Natural Gas Pipelines
 - Construction Services
 - Electric / Natural Gas Utilities





Utility Resources

- Montana Dakota Utilities Co.
- Cascade Natural Gas Co.
- Intermountain Gas Corporation
- Great Plains Natural Gas Co.
 - About 950,000 customers
 - ND, SD, WY, MT, WA, OR, ID, MN
- Bitter Creek Pipelines, LLC
 - Non-Regulated sister company



PARTNERSHIP ...

- Ellsworth Montana Dakota Utilities Co. Service Area
- Ellsworth AFB and the MDU Resources Group, Inc. have a well developed partnership having completed numerous projects over the past decade
 - Propane Air Mix Plant / Expansion
 - Two UESC Task Orders
 - Advance Metering Initiative
 - New UESC Task Order #3
 - Solar Energy Project



Ellsworth Air Force Base

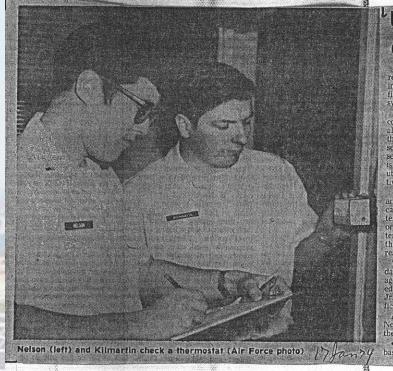


Rapid City Army Air Base

Completed 20 September 1942



Historical Perspective



Utilities office personnel check EAFB thermostats

receiving visits from mysterious, tions of all facilities. individuals, who check the office's thermostat and then start swinging a small metal device. But the occupants soon discover there is no reason for larm. The individuals are from

the newly-formed utilities conservation office and they are seeing if the office or work area is in compliance with existing utility regulations and direc-

The small metal device is an ambient air temperature indicator, which gives the current temperature in a room. It may or may not correspond with the temperature registered on the thermostat, and that's the

The utilities office was mandated by the base utilities management working group, headed by Col. William L. Shields Jr. base energy conservation of-

According to 2nd Lt. James L. Nelson, an engineer assigned to the office, it was designed to

· Insure compliance with

Offices at Ellsworth AFB are tions through periodic inspe-

· Identify those utility sy tems in need of repair or adjus

· Provide information to base utilities management work ing group to measure effective ness of their educational pro-

Take steps to repair, renovate or replace systems as re-

Nelson and S.Sgt. Patric Kilmartin, or one of the other airmen assigned to the office are surveying all heated base facilities and electrical and lighting

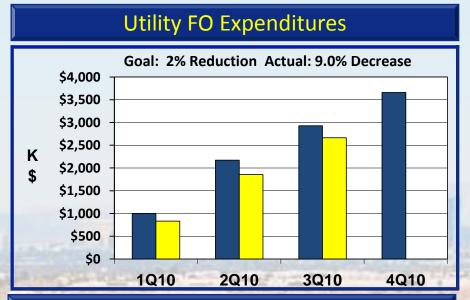
When discrepancies are found, three courses of action are taken. If the building is found to be not in compliance and it was the willful disregard of directives or regulations of the part of the occupants, the utilities office feeds the informa tion to Shields, who deals with i through the chain of command.

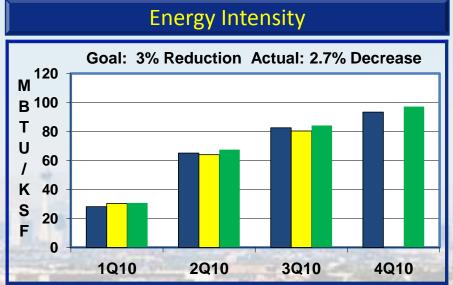
If the building is not in compliance, at no fault of the occupant, rather the system is defective, either it will be repaired "in house" by civil engineers or it will be added to future pro-

"If the building is not in compliance and it is the willful disregard of the occupants, the utilities office feeds the information to Shields who deals with it through the chain of command." (EAFB Newspaper, January 1974)

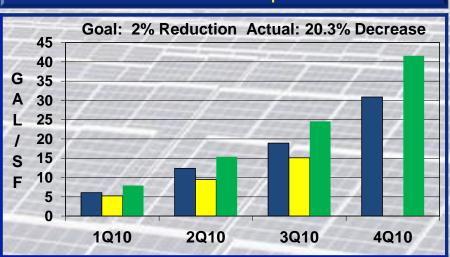
Brigadier general William L Shields retired in 1981 after a 35 year career.

ELS 3rd QTR 10 Energy Management

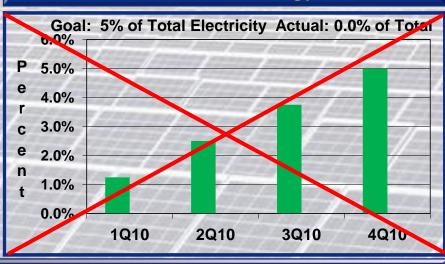




Water Consumption



Renewable Energy

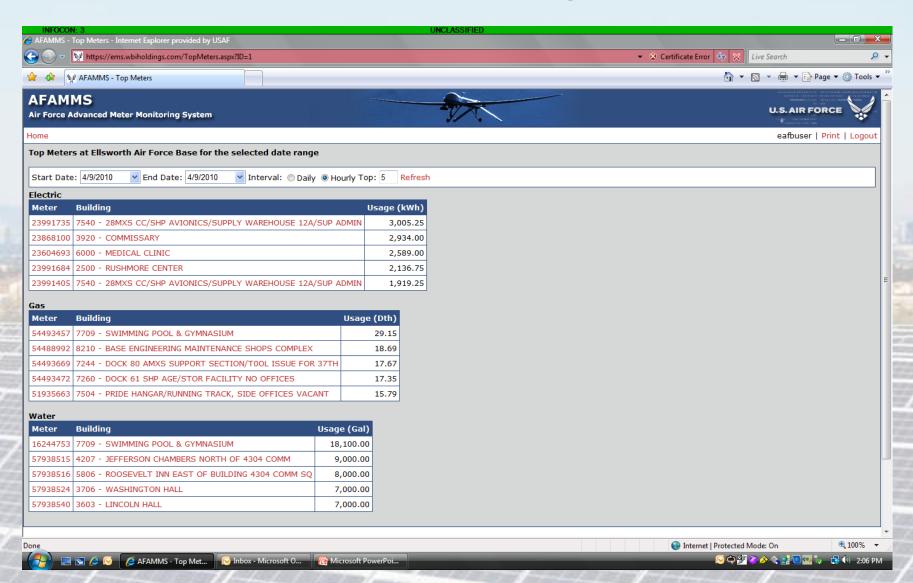


Blue Bar = Previous FY

Yellow Bar = Current FY

Green Bar = Current FY Goal

Advanced Metering Website



Top 10 Gas Meters – Annual

DOD Agency USAF Utility Rate - \$8.56943/Dth

Building	Consumption	Cost
B 7504 Pride Hangar	13,396.23 Dth.	\$114,798
B 7709 Pool & Gymnasium	13,382.33 Dth.	\$114,678
B 7262 Dock 60 AGE Service	11,927.25 Dth.	\$102,209
B 7260 Dock 61 SHP AGE Storage	10,299.01 Dth.	\$ 88,256
B 7244 Dock 80 AMXS Support	8,209.00 Dth.	\$ 70,346
B 7239 Dock 83	8,031.50 Dth.	\$ 68,825
B 8210 Base Engineering Shops	7,605.33 Dth.	\$ 65,173
B 7240Dock 82 MUN AGE	7,128.97 Dth.	\$ 61,091
B 2500 Rushmore Center	6,962.00 Dth.	\$ 59,660
B 7618 Dock 31 28AMMXS	6,921.51 Dth.	\$ 59,313

Air Force Energy Vision

- Reduce demand through conservation
- Increase alternative energy sources
- Consider energy impact in everything we do
- Achieve goals and mandates
- Advance energy independence
- Leverage technology
- Foster Energy Development
- Match system reliability with asset security
- Enhance mission capability

A New Energy Technology Partner*



The People

- Mr. Chuck Miller, Bitter Creek Energy Services
 - Energy Manager
 - UESC Contractor EAFB and Minot AFB
 - Part of MDU Resource Group
- Mr. Dell Petersen, Civ USAF ACC 28 CES/CEAOU
 - Energy Manager
- Ms. Lisa Teeslink, Tetra Tech, REM, EAFB
- Engineering Student Interns from SDSMT
- Mr. Dale "Butch" Skillman, PE
 - SDSMT Research Engr., Dir. Office of Tech Transfer

The Projects

- SDSM&T Senior Design Project Sponsorship
 - Bitter Creek Energy Services \$25K
 - Four Types of Flat Plate Solar Collectors
 - Photovoltaic
 - Straight Thermal
 - Hybrids I and II
- BAA AFRL (Proposed \$400K)
 - Full sized Building Integrated (BI) Collectors
 - BOS to include Organic Power Cycle & Heat Pump
 - (BOS = Balance of System)



Four Functional Solar Arrays, SDSMT Sr. ME Design Project 2009-2010





Nellis AFB PV Array

- Designed to provide 25 million kWh annually
- Direct use, no storage



Solar Thermal



EAFB knows where the heat goes!

- Which building/system/process uses the most thermal energy at your facility? (Metering)
- Which demands may be met through a direct use of solar thermal? (System Inventory to Characterize Thermal Loads)
- What type of solar thermal best meets your needs? (Application Design)
- What energy performance/design algorithm best models your system? (Does it model the Thermal System you would like to specify?)
- How do you verify your energy savings once the Solar Thermal System is on and operating? (Monitor)

Types of **Solar Thermal** Collectors

- Transpired Collectors (with or without glazing)
 - Low Temperature rise
 - Ventilation Air Preheating
 - Relatively High Efficiency 70+%
- Flat Plate Collectors (with Glazing)
 - Medium Temp Rise
 - Space Heating
 - Reasonable Efficiency 60%
- Note: Solar Thermal raises the temp of a fluid.



Transpired Solar Collector

Pre-heating of Make-up Air









Transpired SolarWall – Fort Drum



In The Beginning – circa 1977



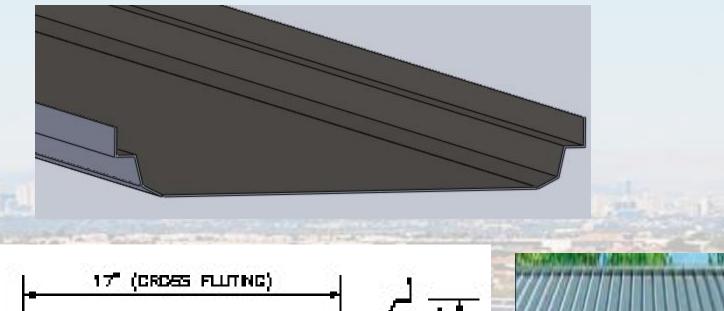


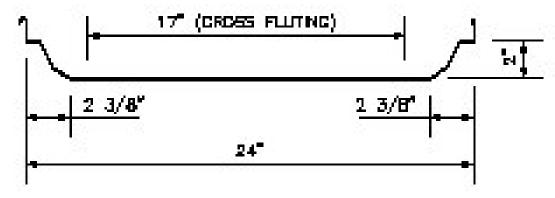
Building Integrated Solar

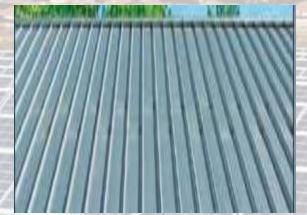
- Suitable for New and retrofit construction
- Solar Collector integrated into the building envelope.
- Typically a Lower First Cost
- Aesthetic Appeal
- Job-Site Fabrication



The MR-24 Metal Panel







http://www.butlermfg.com/architects/downloads/manual/Design%20Specifiers%20Manual%2001-27-08.pdf

Early Solar Design and Modeling

- NREL was SERI with Denis Hayes as its first Director
- Amory Lovins was on "Soft Energy Paths"
- Mid-America Solar Energy Complex Operational
- John A. Duffie, William Beckman, S.A. Klien
 - These are the true fathers solar thermal design and modeling. TRNSYS and FChart in the Mid-70's.
 - PV modeling w/TRNSYS not until mid 1980's
- Currently hundreds of Solar Algorithms very few address solar thermal, fewer address Hybrid PVT

Current Thinking PVT- circa 2010



Hybrid Solar - PVT

- Very Widely used in Europe
- Collectors have Both Electric and Thermal Outputs
- Cooling the PV Array increases the PV Efficiency
- Hybrid Solar Collector Efficiency 65%+



PVT Demo at EAFB

- Free Standing Solar Structure near EAFB PAMP
- 1000-1200 Square Feet of BIPVT
 - Standing Seam Metal Roof Platform
 - Half of roof Area = Liquid Type Flat Plate
 - Half of roof Area = Air Type Flat Plate
 - 1/3 glazed with Poly Crystalline Module (Hybrid)
 - 2/3 Glazed with Low Iron double glass glazing
- Designed utilizing TRNSYS
- Instrumented for performance assessment.



Insuring Energy Project Successes

- Characterize loads thru metering
- Use Solar Thermal whenever you can
- Select applications with the most potential
- Design utilizing predictive dynamic models
- Monitor performance thru metering







Questions









